Ment Washday PUT ASIDE Your Own Ideas bout Washing Clothes and try Frank Siddaile Sear

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and try

Frank Siddelle Scap

Next Washday

PUT ASIDE

YOUR OWN IDEAS ABOUT WASHING And Try Frank Siddalls Soap

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

- 1st. Fill a tub about half full of warm water -(the water should not be very hot)
- 2d Wet the pieces one by one and rub the soap on them, and put them in to soak for about 20 minutes.
- 3d. After soaking 20 minutes rub out on the washboard in the usual manner. and the dirt will be found to actually drop out with only a little rubbing.
- 4th. Then wash through a clear rinse water which is to take out the dirty suds.
- 5th. Rinse through a blue water and hang up to dry

Without Scalding or Boiling a Single Article no matter how soiled they may have been. No Scalding No Hot Fire No Boiling No Steam

Don't be imposed on by articles said to be "Just as good as Siddalls," but ask for Frank Siddalls Soap, and see that you get what you ask for.

It will be found to agree with the most tender skin, even where the most expensive "Fancy" Soaps roughen and are otherwise

deleterious to it, and of course if it is easier on the skin than

other Soap, it must be easier on the clothes than other Soap.

And Try Frank Siddalls Soap

Do not wash the old way next washday, but try this simple, neat, easy, clean, sensible, genteel, ladylike way, that makes the white articles whiter, the colored ones brighter, the woollens and flannels softer than ever before, and everything as sweet and clean as if never worn,

WITHOUT SCALDING OR BOILING A SINGLE ARTICLE.

The labor it saves is a wonderful revelation to any one who has never used it. Try it next washday and see for yourself the great relief over the old hard, killing way. Don't give it a half-hearted trial on part of the wash, but try it on the entire wash, and you will never go back to the old way.

Try it Next Washday

Remember, it is not some new, untried thing that might injure the fabric, but has been sold by many of the leading wholesale grocers of New York and Brooklyn for many years, and is sold in nearly every town and village in the United States.

Try it Next Washday

If it should not be sold where you reside, write for information how to get some to try. Be sure to say, when you write, that you have made up your mind to put aside EVERY ONE of your own ideas about washing.

FRANK SIDDALL, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Grocers Generally in New York, Brooklyn, and adjacent Cities.

> **Next Washday** PUT ASIDE Your Own Ideas **About Washing Clothes** and try

Next Washday PUT ASIDE Your Own Ideas **About Washing Clothes** and try Frank Siddalls Soap

Next Washday PUT ASIDE Your Own Ideas About Washing Clothes and try

Frank Siddalls Soap

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Frank Siddalls Soap

Next Washday PUT ASIDE Your Own Ideas About Washing Clothes and try Frank Siddalls Soap

Next Washday PUT ASIDE Your Own Ideas About Washing Clothes and try Frank Skidalis Soap

Next Washday PUT ASIDE Your Own Ideas About Washing Clothes and try Frank Siddalls Soap

Your Own Ideas **About Washing Clothes** and try Frank Siddails Sonn

Next Washday

PUT ASIDE

Your Own Ideas

About Washing Clothes

and try

Frank Siddalls Soap

Next Washday PUT ASIDE Your Own Ideas About Washing Clothes Frank Siddalls Soap

PUT ASIDE Your Own Ideas About Washing Clothes and try Frank Siddalls Soar

Next Washday

PUT ASIDE Your Own Ideas **About Washing Clothes** and try Frank Siddells Soan

Next Washday

THE STATUTORY FEES ALONE ARE SOMETHING PREITY HANDSOME,

PROFITS OF OUR SHERIFFS.

te |Cockran Defends the Auctioneer's Fees with the Sheris-Joel O. Stevens Thinks that Maybe the Office Should be Malarled-A Ritter Jest.

At the session of the Senate Committee on Cities in the Tweed Court House yesterday, the questions of the counsel for the committee were mainly directed toward finding out the ross annual revenues of the Sheriff's office The lawyers tried to prove that the revenues were enormous and that even the legal fees paid to the Sheriff for his regular services, both by the county and by individuals, were largely in excess of what they should be Joel O. Stevens, the oldest employee in the office, testifled that he thought the net annual profits of the Sheriff were at least somewhere between 860 000 and \$75,000. District Attorney John R. Fellows was called upon to produce a statement of the revenues and business of his office, and it is inferred that the District Attorney's office will be the one next investigated. W. Bourke Cockran was present and made a speech, defending the taking of one half of the autioneer's fees by the Sheriff.

There was as large a crowd of spectators present as at any previous hearing. The impression had got abroad that the committee would take up the Police Department.

Senator Fassett said at the opening of the session that some newspapers had intimated that Mr. Cockran had left town to avoid testifying before the committee. Senator Fassett d that it was due to Mr. Cockran to say that the latter notified the committee when he went Benator Fassett said that the newspaper report was very unjust to Mr. Cockran.
"Mr. Cockran appears here," said Senator

Passett, "as a friend of the committee. We are glad of it, and we hope he will be with us

Mr. Cockran said that Senator Fassett's statement was quite unsolicited, but that it was only such a one as might have been expected from a gentleman of Senator Fassett's high character, and he was very thankful for it. He said that he came back desiring to help

Thomas F. Gilroy, Commissioner of Public Works, testified that he was under sheriff for about three months in the first part of Sheriff Flack's term. He had to begin a new system of keeping accounts. There was nothing to

Q.-Were there no books left in the Sheriff's office at all ! A -None that I have ever seen. He did not think there were any books which

would give the gross receipts and expendi-

By Mr. Cockran—Were not the bills for the convey-sure of prisoners made out from the specific regulations drawn by the instrict attorney's office? A.—I between the reaction of the company of the control of the contr Col. Fellows took the stand and produced the "Col. Fellows," said Mr. Ivins, "I wish you would prepare for the committee a statement of the business and character of the business done in your office during your occupancy of the

"I would be very glad to." said Col. Fellows.
"That is a very laborious task however, and will take quite a long time. I must therefore ask the committee to be indugent with me in preparing the statement."

"It will take you a couple of weeks, I dere say," said Mr. lvins.
"Fully that," said Col. Fellows, "and as we are rather short-handed in the office just now I make this suggestion to the committee, which I think will facilitate matters. If the committee will send to me any expert accountant or

I think will facilitate matters. If the commit-tee will send to me any expert accountant or bookkeeper whom they desire I will put him in the office and allow him to prepare the state-ment, giving him access to everything, and say for his work out of my own pocket." Senator Fassert and Mr. I wins thanked Col. Fallows, and told him that they would request the expert of the committee to call upon him.

WHAT THE COUNTY PAYS THE SHERIPP. The next witness was William J. Lyon, the auditor of the Finance Department in the Comptroller's office. He had a big fee full of the comptroller's office. gloated over them. Mr. Lyon said that, at the request of Deputy Comptroller Storrs, he had prepared a statement of the business done by the Sheriff's office with the Comptroller's office within the past five years. He gave these figures of the statutory fees paid to the Sheriff by the Comptroller;

| 1886, 1883, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889

\$45,592 \$55,959 \$34,905 \$36,806 \$44,738 \$45,106

12,136 12,000 8,198 8,617 7,179 7,915

Mr. Lyon said that the Sheriff had to take an oath that he had received no perquisite or com-missions or fees other than those stated in the accounts. Along with his own you hers he had accounts. Along with his own vouchors he had to produce the original receipts and memorands of the sums paid out by him. In verifying the accounts for the conveyance of prisoners to the City Prison the list of men conveyed by the Sheriff was checked off upon the list of prisoners found in the District Attorney's requisition. The man who examined these accounts in the Comptroller's office was Frederick J. Herttman. In verifying the Sheriff's bill for the records furnished to the Secretary of State of convictions. Mr. Brettman went personally to the courts and compared the Sheriff's list with the record there.

The COURTS PAY FEES ALSO. THE COURTS PAY PEES ALSO.

Michael T. Daly said that he was Clerk of the City Court. He said that the law compelled the clerks of all the courts of record to say certain fees to the Sheriff. These were, substantially, 50 cents for every note of iesue filed: another 50 cents when a cause was on the standard. 50 cents for every note of Issue filed; another 50 cents when a cause was on the calendar a month; \$1\$ when the cause was on the calendar another month. In no case was the fee more than \$1.50. Mr. Daiy had a partial record of the payments made to Sheriff Grant for six months in the year 1888. He read some of the aums, showing that the average sum paid to the Sheriff on this account was \$150 a month. \$4\$. Why do you pay this to the Sheriff? A.—Because the law compels us to \$4\$.—What service does the Sheriff render to you or to the court that he should demand this fee? A.—I suppose the theory is that this is where the Sheriff gets his pay for summouling inters.

pose the theory is that this is where the Sheriff gete his pay for summoning jurors.

Q—But he is aiready juid a large sum by the county specifically for this purpose. Is it fair, then, to presume that he is paid twice over on this account?

Mr. Cockram made a vigorous objection, and the witness said he paid the lee because the Code prescribed it.

Thomas J. Boese, clerk of the Superior Court, said that under the same section of the Code he paid the Sheriff in 1885, \$637.20; 1886, \$631.50; 1887, \$501.50; 1888, \$601.50; 1889, \$644. Mr. Boese said that he did not know any reason why the Sheriff should have this money, JOHL O. STEVENS THINES A SALARY WOULD DO.

son why the Sheriff should have this money.

JOEL O. STEVENS THINES A SALARY WOULD DO,

JOEL O. Stevens told Mr. Ivins that he "thought
he might say that he had no occupation at
present, although until the recent resignation
of Sheriff Flack he had long been a deputy
sheriff. He first went into the Sheriff soffice
in August, 1854, and had been there as under
sheriff or deputy sheriff under every incumbent save Conner and Reilly. The "red book"
was a general epitome of the statutory receipts
of the office outside the county bills. The "red
book" was the register of the papers brought
into the office, and was practically a cash
book. It was balanced monthly. It did not
show the receipts of the deputies, however, or
the extra compensation or auctioneer's fees
or keeper's fees, and Mr. Stevens was not
aware of any book that did show these. There
was also kept a city bill book in which the
bills rendered to the city were conied. Mr.
Stevens said that he did not think that over
three or four men altogether were employed in
the work of getting statistics of criminal cenvictions for the becretary of State.
Q—it has been shown here that under sheriff Davidson nearly \$23,000 was collected in one year for the expenses of this work. The man employed in this work
did not receive all that money, did they? A.—No.)
Mr. Stevens said that judging from his exvariance in the office he should say that of the JOEL O. STEVENS THINES A SALARY WOULD DO.

Mr. Stevens said that judging from his ex-perience in the office he should say that of the \$15,000 paid to Sheriff Grant in 1888 for collecting and reporting these expenses from one-half to two-thirds was clear profit to the Sheriff. Q.—Now Mr. Stevens, having been in the Sheriff's office, as you say, nearly thirst years, will you tell the committee what you think would be the effect apon the office if it was made saissted rather than a fee office, as it is now? A —i think the time has come that the Sheriff's office might be made a saisrest office.

Q.—About how much saisry do you think the Sheriff should get? A—At least \$25,000, considering his liability. One or two suits might knock out \$25,000, you know.

how.

'Mr. Cockran got up and went at Mr. Stevens hammer and tongs.

"When escapes are made by prisoners in his custody, the Sheriff has to bear all the expenses of getting them back, doesn't he?" said Mr. Cockran.

"Yes air." said Mr. Stevens.

"And the Sheriff." continued Mr. Cockran.

"Is constantly liable for the acts and performances of his subordinates; is he not—liable to be sued years alterward, isn't he?"

Ar. Stevens admitted that such was the ease, and said that perhases the Sheriff onest in sec.

a little higher salary than \$25,000. Mr. Ivins asked the witness if a deputy sheriff having custody of a prisoner, had any greater responsibility than a policeman would have. Mr. Stevens said that he thought that a deputy sheriff was personally liable when a policeman was not.

Was not.

J. F. Brettman testified that he was examined that he was examined that the Comptroller's office. He said of claims in the Comptroller's office. He said that the requirements in regard to making parments for the support of indigent prisoners in Ludlow street jail were that the prisoners on entering the jail should make oath as to whether they were able to support themselves employed two men who went around the courts copying the records of criminal convictions. Mr. Brettman supposed that the Sheriff had one or two men in his office who were employed for the same business, though as to this he did not be same business. Q.-Shouldn't you think the Sheriff ought to be com-Q.-Shouldn't you think the Sheriff ought to be com-elled to keep books stating the receipts and expendi-tion of the should be should

lied to keep books stating the receipts and res of his office, as a matter of public record ould think he would do this for his own sake "Now, Mr. Brettman." said Mr. Cockran.
"after the Sheriff receives the fees he can do what he likes with them, can't he? The fees are fixed by law, aren't the? What interest has the public got in that? What do they care as long as the Sheriff sets the fee?"
Mr. Brettman said that he was not connected with the Sheriff's office.

CONCERNING BLACK MARIA.

Under Sheriff Sexton took the stand, and Mr. Boardman asked him a good many questions about the method of convering prisoners to different penal institutions. The prisoners to different penal institutions. The prisoners are conveyed in the waron or van commonly known as the "Black Maria." There used to be an old "Black Maria." But Sheriff Flack had a new one made when he came in the office.

"It's a nice. roomy, comfortable, Black Maria, isn': it?" said Mr. Ivins sarcastically. The witness assented, and Mr. Cockran, jumping up, said:

"I dare say Mr. Ivins would like to ride in it." Mr. Ivins is now acting as the driver of the Black Maria, Mr. Cockran." said Mr. Boardman, Mr. Sexton said that nearly all the prisoners were conveyed to the city institutions in the CONCEBNING BLACK MARIA.

Mr. Sexton said that nearly all the prisoners were conveyed to the city institutions in the "Black Maria." Only one or two drivers were employed. There were perhaps eight or ten deputies, who did not give bonds, who were employed to take charge of the prisoners while they were being conveyed. The deputies might each get a salary of \$100 a month or so, Mr. Sexton did not think that Sheriff Grant ever kept any book which showed a record of just what was paid to these deputies. Fig thought the county bill book in the office would show the amounts paid to the Sheriff's office by the city. There was an inner office in the Grant sat.

Wr. Boardman-There never was any mystery be-tween you and Sheriff Grant as to matters in the Sheriff soffice, was there! A.—No. sir. Nonewhalever. Q.—You considered it your duty to tell him every-thing didn't you? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—How long did he need to be at the office each day! A.—He came down pretty early and he stayed pretty late.

a.—is cause down presty early and he stayed presty late

Q.—He knew presty much everything that was going on in the office, didn't he? A.—I think so, sir.

Q.—Didyou ever deceives the Mayor in any particular matter? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Didyou ever deceives the Mayor in any particular matter. A.—No, sir.

Q.—What have the some of extra compensation of which can be a statement as to the some of many reserved in different cases? A.—I think I did sometimes

Q.—What I am trying to get at Mr. Reaton, is this: I read in a morning newspaper to day an interview with Mr. Richard Groker, in which he said that if Sheriff Grant knew the way in which his office was conducted he was not fit to be there, and was not fit to be in Tammany Hall.

many Hall

Mr. Cockran arose and said that the question
was obviously unfair and improper, and that
the Chairman of the committee would, of
course, refuse to allow it to be put. Senator
Fassett said that perhaps the form of the question might be objected to, but it was fair to
ask the witness for his knowledge of Sheriff
Grant's knowledge of the details of the office
work.

Work.

If iloardman—Now take a particular case, Mr. Sexton (putting his hand behind him under his coat and sticking his coat tails out toward the back of the court room, at the same time pointing the fines of his other hand. The receiously at the testing the court party of the court hand by precedently as at the testing. Bo you remember 19 that you had sheriff drant get \$16,000 out of that case! A —Oh no.

that case? A—Oh no.

Mr. Sexton said that he would swear that the sum ren.ized fram the Kaughran case was not as much as \$16.000, or \$10.000, or \$8,000, or \$6,000. It was absurd to mention any such sums. Mr. Kneeland was the attorney in that case. The case might have paid the Sheriff's office a lump sum of perhaps \$2,500.

Mr. Cockran—Did you ever collect any legal fee, or a fee that you were not advised by the counsel of the Sheriff's office was not perfectly proper to be collected?

A—No. 8ic. A.—No. sir.
Q.—Din you ever collect a fee that you are not prepared to come into court and justify and defend a suit
brought arginst you on account of it! A.—No. sir.
Q.—Or did you ever know of Sheriff Grant's collecting
such a fee? A.—No. sir.

MR. COCKRAN HAS SOMETHING TO SAY.
Mr. Ivins and Mr. Boardman made some sarcastic comments which angered Mr. Cockran
and, stepping out from the table where he sat
he said that it was time that something was
said about this illegal [se and extra compensa-

was made, and the administration of the office in the way of disposing of goods was put upon a ousiness basis, id on his know of a smile instance in which the parties to the suits have not agreed to accept the fluores realized on the south of the sile of the suits have not agreed to accept the fluores realized on the auctioner's saies as the standard of value. Now the effect of that was this, that of the \$i.\$40.00, I believe, that Mr. Topping has itselfied be turned in over \$i.\$40.00, were created and saved to these lifting the bridge of the same and by that change in former time of the same and the same and the same and the same of the countries of the countries of the countries of the countries of the same and the same as a sheriff a saie the goods were sacrificed, they were slaughtered, and when it came to a recovery he had generally to give back about ten or twelve times what he had recovered. Since Wayor frant's change in the administration in this respect the indemntor. If he failed on the trial, gives back just what he got, with the legal interest, and the result has been fand it think there is not a single exception to it, that since that of little same and the standard of values here in the saterling proposition. I suppuse to the members of the committee, who have always understood a Sheriff's saie to be a suggiter of the goods, a sacrifice of the rights of both deutor and creditor. But in two years during Mr. trants is term the fluores realized at these auction sales were accepted by both parties, and id on ot know of any instance in which a verdict was given tor 2100 more than the goods brought.

Now as to the fees, I advised that I advised the shorting and issair than a sampler of the goods, a sacrifice of the rights of both deutor and creditor. But in two years during Mr. trants item the fluores realized at the shorting Mr. trants are not be a charge of the shorting mr. The same was proposition of law that, when the same and the same

possible in the interests of the such duty on the such duty on the Mr. Cockran-No. sir. there is no such duty on the Mr. Cockran-No. sir. there is no such duty on the Abarif. These questions presuppose an utter important

possitie in the interests or the people for whom he was acting?

Mr. Cockran—No, sir, there is no such duty on the Sheriff. These questions presuppose an utter ignorance of the Sheriff so that the Sheriff is that the agent of the person who invokes the process of the law, he is bound to the commands, he is under his control. His services are a question electrical where he lose outside of his for any special service that the intitled to get what he can for any special service that what the same that the same that the sheriff may exact; outside of that whatever he does is a matter of contract.

Mr. to ardman—And he is under no duty according to your notion to get the service of an auctionser upon the most reasonable terms possible?

Mr. to kerna—He cannot supply an auctionser or an body else. He must act himself through his own employee. When that man is called an auctionser he is still his deputy. He maintains the levy through him it is his act, and he has a right to be compensated for it. Senator? Jasett - Understand Mr. Cockrans. Theory to be that he is entitled ontaids of the statutory fees, to get what he can. Not exactly. If he uses any coercion when the cockrans. Whatever he does outside of his statutory dities for the benefit of a surjection of a party outside of the line of his duty is a maintened of a party outside of the line of his duty is a maintened of a party outside of the line of his duty is a maintened of a party outside of the line of his duty is a maintened of the court. "And I mean to say now that if any party here or any of these gentlemen who so testified made such an agreement with the Sheriff, and he had his auctioneer, and through the auctioneer, he maintained his levy, and he acting through the auctioneer, said in this perticular form and had a contract for the compensation, and if he never save the auctionser a dollar, he could tax a charge for it and anforce it in the course. It is the service that the deservance of the course in the heariff pays for it.

Himrod's Whooping Couch Gure instantly relieves the photos and gives rest to the patient with as it after

Frank Siddalls Soap

BUTLER HOUSTON'S UNLUCKY MONEY.

Three Persons who Got It in Succession The body of Joseph Houston was buried yesterday afternoon from his residence, 456 Third avenue Brooklyn. Two hours before the funeral Coroner Rooney had called a jury together, and they decided that death had resulted from fracture of the skuli, caused by a fall. The family of Mr. Houston were satisfied with this verdict. It was supposed at first to be a case of foul play. It was only on March 19 last that Mr. Houston had faller heir to about \$20,000 by the death of his brother

Thomas. Forty years ago the brothers came to this country from Ireland. After several years Thomas got a place in the service of the Union Club of New York and eventually he became its butler. He lived at 489 Third avenue. Brooklyn, with his only child, William S., who was in the dry goods business. Thomas saved his money and invested it wisely. Finally he made it over to his son, who in turn made a will be useful it all back to his father. Two months ago the son deed and the father. Thomas Houston, again got possession of the money. It appears that as soon as he got it he began to behave foolishly, on one occasion stending between \$200 and \$300 in a single night. A clairvoyant also is said to have got considerable sums from him. On March 14 Mr. Houston disappeared for three days, and when he returned home he was taken down with pneumonia, of which he died March 19. His brother Joseph inherited the entire fortune. The strange conduct in which Thomas Houston had indulæd was repeated by Joseph. The day before he died he had more than \$30 in his pockets. The merning of his death he started out with only \$11. That evening, a week and yesterday, Joseph Houston was found unconscious at the foot of the stairs of the house lately occupied by his brother without a cent in his purse. Some foreign coins he always carried were gone also, No one lives in the house lately occupied by his brother without a cent in his purse. Some foreign coins he always carried were gone also, No one lives in the house. There is a barber shop on the ground floor. What possible egrand he could have had there is always carried were gone also, he one lives in the house. There are a better the of the Fidens without once recovering his senses.

The funeral yesterday was conducted by the Rev. John L. Lloyd of the Twelfth Street lie, formed Charch. One of Mr. Houston's sons. Thomas Houston, is a Presbyterian clergyman. There are five other children among whom the unlucky wealth is to be divided. Mrs. Jessie Fulton, a married daughter; Joseph, William G. Elsie, and Fannie. Club of New York and eventually he became

A Bank Sneak Caught, MONTREAL, March 29 .- This afternoon

man went into the Ville Marie Bank, grabbed a handful of bitls from a gentleman who was making a deposit and darted off. Several of the bank clerks started in pursuit, and a news-boy jumped on the thief as he passed, and held him until the arrival of a policeman. The man, who gives his name as Brown and says he te-longs in Detroit, but who is supposed to be a well-known sneak thief, dropped \$200 in his flight, and as much more was found on his person.

Spring Course of Free Illustrated Lectures

Dr. Greene of 35 West Fourteenth street. New York, the popular lecturer and successful specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases, will give a spring course of his magnificently illustrated free lectures in Chickering Hall on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. New and beautiful dissolving views will be introduced. The lectures on Wednesday and Thursday evenings will be private to men only, and will be accurately and completely illustrated by the stereopticon. There will be a free private filustrated lecture to ladies only on Thursday afternoon at 8 o'clock. Admission to all lec-

MEEKS AGAINST BOOKSTAVER THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE HEARS

Meeks Contradicts Benjamin Wright Also and Accuses Him of Testifying Faisely-The Committee's Last Session Here,

The Assembly committee which is invesigating Judge Bookstaver's conduct in the Flack divorce case had its final session in this ity yesterday in the General Term room of the County Court House.

minutes to tell about his getting the letter from William Flack, long after the divorce had been granted, authorizing him to appear for The interesting point was his production of an envelope directed to him in the handwriting of Joseph Meeks. He swore that William Flack's letter had reached him in

this envelope.

Mesks's examination, which was conducted by his counse. Mr. Bird, was directed, as on the trial, to throwing the responsibility for his irregular actions upon Judge Bookstaver. He said he was sure that Judge Bookstaver, when he told him that Monell's name had got to come off the papers, meant him to erase it and substitute Wright's name, as he did. He was confident Judge Bookstaver knew that it had been done in this way. He had returned the papers with all the changes made within two hours. He had made the erasures of Monell's name in Mr. Wright's presence, and Mr. Wright immediately wrote in his name in the places. Illimediately wrote in his name in the places.

Q-Didn't Mr. Wright take more care in writing in
his name on that eraced place than he would naturally
have done in signing his name to a new complaint?

A.—Tex he uid

Q.—Now, why did he do so? A.—He knew that it was
an erasure, and he wanted it to appear all rich.

Q.—And if he has testified that he did not know it was
an erased place where he was writing his name, has he
testified to the truth? A.—30, sir.

an erased place where he was writing his name, has he testified to the truth? A - \$\phi_0\$ sir.

Meeks then solemnly declared, in the face of Mr. Wright's testimony at the trui, that he had drawn up the new decree and the new affidavit of regularity in Mr. Mright's presence, in fact in Wright's office, on his naner, and with his pen and ink, Mr. Bird asked the committee to examine the papers, and note that the sheets of legal cap on which these two documents were written differed from the rest of the paper. They had writer margins on the bottom, and were of different texture. Meeks swole that Mr. Wright had given him his paper for the purpose. Besides the two documents named, he said he had prepared the new sumnons and complaint in Wright's office and in his presence. his presence.

his presence.

Q = Now. Mr. Meeka, did you make any of these changes secresty? A.—No. sir.

Q = 100 you not take every step in a perfectly open and showed manner? A.—Yea.

A.—Hot you believe that Joure Blocktaver had the authority to order you to make these alterations? A.—I did.

lid. —And you believe now that you acted throughout in a perfectly houses way? A.—I do. Mr. Bird here referred to Mr. Wright's testimony that the lotter from William Fluck came in an envelope addressed in Mecks's handwriting and asked Mecks if that was true. Mecks declared it was intrue. Mr. Bird then put into evidence the famous letter to Wright in which Mecks refers to "hushing matters up." He called the attention of the committee to the similarity of the paper to the paper of the envelope produced by Wright, to the fact that this letter and the address on the envelope were in the same handwriting, and that the

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Fine Clocks, Bronzes, Rare Porcelains, Cabinets' Tables, Statuary, Candelabra, &c. (but slightly injured); can be purchased at a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent, and an opportunity is given to obtain

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., 17 UNION SQUARE, DIAMONDS.

ing to you? A.—No. sir. I would not I would have fased

Mr. McCurdy, in cross-examination, asked witness if his testimony in the trial had conflicted with that of seven other witness. Mr. Mecks answered that the testimony seven other witnesses had conflicted with Mr. Bird asked if Judge Bookstaver we member of the General Committee of Tomany Hall, and Judge Green. one of the cmittee, put in:

"I is the committee up stairs who will to ask that question."

There was a good deal of laughter at The Fassett investigation was going on at time. Meeks said that since Judge Booksta had gone on the bench they had not been infiniate terms, but in past years, when Bo staver was a lawyer with Vanderpoel, Gree Cumming, and Meeks himself was a clerithe Superior Court, they were quite family in those days Bookstaver was reporter, testified that a after the Finck case not into the newspanial summer Judge Bookstaver was intervied by a lot of renorters in his court rockerybody asked him questions at once for while, and at last some one asked why he is appointed Meeks, a personal friend of Finck referee. Judge Bookstaver waskel:

"Is he a personal friend of Finck's?"

Then he said, in answer to another quest by a reporier.

"I appointed M. Meeks referee becaus."

Then he said, in answer to another quest by a reporter.

I appointed Mr. Meeks referee because knew he was a friend of Mr. Flack and thous he would protect his interests."

Mrs. Flack was then put on the stand, a testified to the main points of her story as a at the trial. This was to get the history of divorce properly in evidence. Mrs. Flack whandsomely dressed in black slik and a seskin sacque. She was more collected and refin her replies than in her former appearant on the stand.

on the stand.

The committee adjourned until Friday aft noon at Albany, when evidence in behalf Judge Bookstaver will be presented. Fighting the Hostile Apaches,

Tueson, Ariz., March 29,-Advices fr Sonora, Mexico, say that national troops es upon two renegade Araches on March 25

exchanged shots with them. killing one. Ot estiles came to the rescue and were driver hestiles came to the rescue and were driver their strenghold on the top of the mounts where they opened live, wounding three iders, one larally. The Iridians kept up fire fire meany morning until late at his foreing the troops to retire. The next me first the troops again marched on the stre held, but the hestiles kept up such an incess firing that the troops, who were nearly hausted from thirst and hunger, were concluded to retreat. The next day the natio troops is obtained an increments and charten the strenghold, but found it abandoned. Indians hat left a large amount of clothing obtains hat left a large amount of clothing obtained and saddles behind them. The moved north, followed to the line by the Milean troops. They had twenty-one horses a being of arms and ammunition.

\$5,621,000 for the Mississippi River, Washington, March 29. Senator Gib to-day introduced a bill appropriating \$5.6 250 for the improvement of the Mississi River from the head of the passes to the O

I count ene of the visiting physicians of Balle Hospital among my freeds, allowing my peachast learning shout new innurs be spoke of a new mine water used at the hospital, and pronounced it the natural catheric water is all roughes, and inderse use would insure a cure in all troubles of liver and sidneys also in circuit cases of set fixed and touis. It is called the Naratoga Lafayett, and touis. It is called the Naratoga Lafayett, the product of a spouting well between Naratoga Haliston. The water is arrecable to the paratoga water water haliston. The water is arrecable to the special colors of the product of an approximate the product of the